

We Claim:

1. A method of treating a patient suffering from  
heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) which comprises,  
5 administering to said patient a pharmaceutically effective  
amount of protein C.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the protein C is  
human protein C zymogen.

10 3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the protein C is  
human activated protein C.

15 4. The method according to Claim 3, wherein the amount  
of human activated protein C is about 1  $\mu\text{g/kg/hr}$  to about  
96  $\mu\text{g/kg/hr}$ .

20 5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the human activated  
protein C is administered by continuous infusion for about 1  
to about 240 hours.

6. A method of treating heparin-induced  
thrombocytopenia in a patient in need thereof, which  
comprises administering to said patient a pharmaceutically  
25 effective amount of activated protein C such that an  
activated protein C plasma level of about 2 ng/ml to about  
300 ng/ml is achieved.

7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the activated protein  
30 C is administered in a bolus injection.

8. The method of Claim 6 wherein the activated protein C is administered by continuous infusion for about 1 to about 240 hours.

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9. The method of Claim 6 wherein the activated protein C is administered first as a bolus then as a continuous infusion.

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10. The method of Claim 9 wherein one third of the activated protein C required to achieve activated protein C plasma levels in the range of about 2 ng/ml to about 300 ng/ml is administered in a bolus injection followed by continuous infusion of the remaining two thirds of the activated protein C.

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